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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF CRABS FROM THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

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The specimens here described were taken by Mr. H. N. Lowe at San Felipe, May 6–15, 1933. The number of new species indicates the need of intensive exploration of this portion of the Gulf of California.

FAMILY XANTHIDAE.

Glyptoxanthus felipensis, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67569. Carapace one and a half times as broad as long, very broadly arched, the arch bending inward toward postero-lateral angle, and subentire, not broken into lobes. Surface patterned much as in *G. erosus*[2] but much rougher, the elevated portions finely granulate; the anterior mesogastric region narrow; protogastric regions divided longitudinally into two areas, the inner the narrower and marked by a chain of punctae. Cardiac, posterior gastric and inner branchial areas deeply punctate. A deep, transverse furrow limits the cardiac region; an uneven transverse groove across the intestinal region. Front narrow, lobes small, subtriangular, outer ones smaller. Ventral surface less excavated than in *erosus*. Length of carapace 29, width 44.4 mm.

Panopeus diversus, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67570. Allied to *P chilensis*[3] in general shape; carapace a little longer and narrower, more convex from front to back, and lacking the transverse, raised lines of granules. Front sinuous, with closed median fissure and an outer blunt tooth as in *chilensis*. Antero-lateral teeth projecting slightly outward; first tooth small, blunt, separated by a broad and very shallow sinus from the second tooth, which is broad, arcuate, and nearly transverse in direction.

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[2] Bull. 152, U. S. Nat. Mus., pl. 107.

[3] Bull. 152, U. S. Nat. Mus., pl. 160.

Third and fourth teeth of equal width and a little narrower than the coalesced first + second tooth. Sinuses between second, third and fourth teeth V-shaped; third tooth with obtuse inner angle and mostly a straight, oblique outer margin; fourth tooth equally wide, outer margin convex, inner end a right angle, tooth rounded; fifth tooth at widest part of carapace, small, directed forward. Tooth at inner angle of wrist very short and blunt. The dark color of fixed finger of major cheliped extends very slightly on the manus. Male abdomen wider than that of *chilensis*, its sides less concave; terminal segment less triangular, broadly rounded at extremity. Length of carapace, 32, width 43.6 mm.

Hexapanopeus rubicundus, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67571. A larger species than *H. schmitti*,[4] which it resembles. Carapace longer in proportion to width, front narrower in proportion to width. Areolation of carapace very distinct except on posterior fourth. Lobes of front oblique, more concave than in *schmitti*, the outer ends a rounder lobe. Antero-lateral lobes of carapace broadly triangular and shallow, the second lobe (from the orbit) scarcely dentiform, as it is in *schmitti*. Surface minutely granulate in anterior two-thirds. Color claret brown. Length of larger male 17.6, width 24.4 mm. Type collected by E. H. Quayle.

Eurypanopeus confragosus, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67572. Allied to *E. dissimilis*.[5] Surface of carapace very rough with numerous, short, transverse, granulated lines on the anterior two-thirds, as well as single granules irregularly distributed. Front advanced at middle, lobes slightly sinuous; a small, shallow, median V; edge of front claret brown (in alcohol). Of the antero-lateral teeth, the compound one (first + second) has a sinuous margin, the third has an obtuse angle, the fourth a right angle, the fifth is subacute. Minor manus two-thirds as high as major; both are densely granulate, the granules continued part way down the fingers, but of smaller size; fingers of minor chela spooned. Length of carapace 11.2, width 16.2 mm.

Eurytium albidigitum, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67573. Carapace nearly one and a half times as broad as long, very strongly arched from front to back, slightly uneven in the gastro-branchial region; anterior part of mesogastric region outlined, also the H-form depression on the posterior middle of the carapace. Front subtruncate, the two halves trending slightly backward toward the median dorsal furrow. The customary inner orbital tooth is reduced and scarcely evident, forming an elevated rim which does not project laterally outward. Upper margin of orbit sinuous, trending forward and outward; of the two customary orbital sinuses, the

[4] Bull. 152, U. S. Nat. Mus., pl. 169, figs. 3–5.

[5] Bull. 152, U. S. Nat. Mus., pl. 173, figs. 1, 2.

inner is lacking in the oldest specimen. First, or compound, antero-lateral tooth long, with a shallow sinus, outer angle rounded; next, or third tooth following the trend of the preceding and separated by an almost rectangular sinus from the fourth tooth; last tooth at widest part of carapace, blunt, and directed obliquely forward and outward. Manus with a superior ridge well marked at proximal angle; fingers stout. Penult segment of male abdomen broader than long and diminishing in width toward fifth segment. Color, in alcohol, raw sienna, mottled with burnt sienna; fingers white. Length of carapace 30.2, width 44.7 mm.

Pilumnus tectus, sp. nov.

Type.—Male U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67574. Carapace and legs covered with a short, soft pubescence, with longer hairs interspersed on chelipeds and ambulatories. Carapace one-third wider than long, nearly smooth, and with faint indications of regions; convex longitudinally, the front not visible in dorsal view; a furrow from mesogastric region to the median V. Frontal lobes oblique, edge nearly straight, slightly convex, bordered with acute granules. Five antero-lateral spines, including the orbital, the first two very small, the other three larger, subequal, with a spinule on outer slope; first two interspaces subequal, shorter than the remainder. Outer surface of major carpus and manus covered with unequal sharp granules, except for a small space at lower distal end of manus and along its lower margin, which is smooth and bare. Fingers stout, nearly meeting, three enlarged teeth on dactyl, two still larger teeth at middle of fixed finger. Minor manus covered outside with granules and pubescence, fingers rather slender. Length of carapace 12.1, width 16.1 mm.

FAMILY DROMIIDAE.

Hypoconcha lowei, sp. nov.

Type.—Female, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67575. Surface hairy above and below. Anterior margin of carapace arcuate, very slightly sinuous. Lateral angle bluntly rounded, not forming a distinct lobe as in *H. sabulosa*[6] and kindred species; postero-lateral borders rapidly converging. A marginal row of four distant spines on either side of front, the anterior spine over the orbit. Lower surface of carapace mottled with acute granules but not sculptured. A short spine at angle of buccal cavity. Ischium of outer maxilliped coarsely granulate. Carpus of cheliped with two long spines inclined distad in a median row. About ten or twelve pointed tubercles scattered through middle of outer surface of manus; fingers finely granulate. Length of carapace 20, width 22.3 mm.

[6] *Cancer sabulosa* Herbst, Naturg. d. Krabben u. Krebse, vol. 3, pt. 1, 1799, p. 57, pl. 48, figs. 2, 3.